

PLACE OF MASSACHUSETTS IN NATIONAL
CRIME RATE STATISTICS FOR 1974

(Tables show each state and region rank ordered
by its crime rate for each offense.)

Massachusetts Department of Correction

Frank A. Hall
Commissioner

Compiled by:

Nelson N. Cochrane

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Using national averages as the bases of comparison we find that in 1974 Massachusetts has a lower rate in four of the seven offenses that make up the Crime Index of the Uniform Crime Reports. Last year the Commonwealth was better than the national averages in five of these offenses.

In 1974 in regard to the four crimes against persons the Massachusetts rate was lower for three offenses - murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault - but was slightly higher for robbery.

In regard to the three crimes against property Massachusetts was lower only for the one offense of larceny and was higher than the national averages for burglary and motor vehicle theft. In fact for motor vehicle theft the Commonwealth rate is about three times worse than the national average.

Turning to use of the median rates of the fifty states as the bases of comparison we find that Massachusetts again ranks better than the medians for the same offenses of murder, rape, aggravated assault and larceny and has worse rates for robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft.

Although usually issued in late August, the "Uniform Crime Reports" for 1974 was not issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation until mid November 1975. As customary this report published, as one of many tables, the rates (per hundred thousand inhabitants) of every state, of nine regions of the country and of the United States for the following selected crimes: murder (including non-negligent manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft (including both unauthorized use and stealing for resale).

It is the Federal practice to add together the rates of all of these seven crimes to establish the "Crime Index" of an area. This index is alleged to indicate the amount of "serious" crime. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the seven selected crimes "-- are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume in which they occur."¹

We have consistently disagreed with their notion that because an offense occurs in high volume it should be considered a serious crime. If this were really true then many minor traffic law violations should be considered serious crimes. It seems more sensible to regard minor crimes which occur in high volume as creating serious social problems, but not that high volume makes serious crimes out of comparatively minor offenses.

In earlier "Place of Massachusetts ---" annual monographs we have discussed in detail why the Crime Index of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not a satisfactory measure of serious crime. This is chiefly because this index has always been overweighted by large numbers of comparatively minor offenses. In essence what we object to is giving each minor crime (e.g. each petty larceny) equal weight with each serious crime (e.g. each murder) when the overall Crime

¹ For the full F.B.I. definition of these seven offenses as "serious" crimes see the first paragraph on page ten of the 1974 Uniform Crime Reports.

Index is computed - especially as there are about ten times as many crimes against property than the more serious crimes against persons. This results in inflated Crime Indices for states with comparatively few serious, violent crimes like murder and rape but with more numerous minor property crimes. These numerous minor offenses balloon their overall indices to specious high figures.

The 1973 and 1974 Crime Indices have been further distorted because all larcenies are now included under the "larceny" category. In previous years only larcenies of fifty dollars and over were counted. Now the addition of all petty larcenies improperly inflates the overall index with at least double the number of larcenies. Consequently the 1973 and 1974 overall Crime Indices are now an even more inaccurate indication of the amount of serious crime. Therefore there is now more reason than ever to continue our policy of not using the Federal Bureau's overall Crime Index figures.

Since 1967 the Federal Bureau of Investigation has broken down their single total into two additional sub-indices, one limited to the total of the rates of the four violent crimes against persons and the other totalling only the rates of the three less serious property crimes. This practice reduces the inflationary effect of the numerous minor property crimes. However, within the two separated categories the crimes still occur in unequal proportions; for example, about twenty times more robberies than murders occur within the category of crimes against persons. Nevertheless, separating the two totals is much better than lumping together over four million larcenies with less than twenty thousand murders and having each counted equally. Because the division of the overall Crime Index into two sub-indices reduces the "overweighting" problem, we do include these sub-indices in our tables. But not because we really believe these are satisfactory measures of rates of crimes. These indices are listed only because they are the least unsatisfactory nationwide measures of crime rates.

To obtain a comparison of Massachusetts with all other states we rank order all states according to their rates for each crime and according to the total rate for each sub-index. The state with the lowest rate in each column is ranked number one at the top of the list. This procedure, of course, results in the state with highest rate for any offense, or group of offenses, being ranked fiftieth at the bottom of the column.

Table 1 shows the resulting rank order for 1974 of each state for each crime and for each of the two sub-indices, as well as providing the rank order for each of the nine regions² (See Footnote) for each crime and sub-index.

² Region	States Included
1. New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
2. Middle Atlantic	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
3. East North Central	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
4. West North Central	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota
5. South Atlantic	Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
6. East South Central	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
7. West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
8. Mountain	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
9. Pacific	Alaska, Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington

Table 2 shows the trends in national average rates for each crime and sub-index for each year from 1968 through 1974.

Table 3 shows the yearly fluctuations in crime rates and rankings of the New England region for the same seven year period.

Table 4 provides similar listings of Massachusetts crime rates and rankings for each crime and sub-index for each year from 1968 through 1974.

Inspection of the regional rankings at the top of Table 1 shows that in regard to the four crimes against persons the New England area has the lowest rates of murder and rape, the second lowest rate for aggravated assault and the third lowest rate for robbery. In regard to the sub-index of the total of all four crimes against persons, New England ranks second best of all nine regions of the country.

In regard to the property crimes New England ranked sixth in burglary, third in larceny and ninth in motor vehicle theft. By looking at the bad rankings in motor vehicle theft of the three more urban states (see the lower section of Table 1) it becomes clear that they pulled New England down to the bottom rank despite the small rate of motor vehicle theft in the three northern more rural states. In regard to the aggregate rate for the three property crimes New England ranked sixth among the nine regions.

The lower section of Table 1 listing state rankings shows that, in regard to the violent crimes against persons, Massachusetts, among the fifty states, is ranked fourteenth in murder, fourteenth in rape, forty-first in robbery and twenty-third in aggravated assault. For the aggregate rate of these four crimes against persons Massachusetts is ranked thirty-second. In regard to the property crimes Massachusetts ranks thirty-ninth in burglary, twentieth in larceny and fiftieth - as usual - in motor vehicle theft. For the aggregate of all three property crimes the Commonwealth ranks fortieth.

Examining Table 2 which shows trends from year to year in national average crime rates, we find that in 1974 (as in 1973) the rates for each individual offense as well as the total rates for crimes against persons and for crimes against property all increased.

Table 3 listing the rates and rankings of the New England region compared to the eight other regions of the country shows that in regard to crimes against persons New England maintained good rankings. Although the rates increased for each offense, because of similar increases in the other regions New England maintained the same good rankings it enjoyed in 1973 for crimes against persons.

In regard to property crimes New England continued its poor record of always ranking ninth in motor vehicle thefts. Although for larceny it continues to be the third best area in the country, for burglary it dropped from fifth to sixth rank. For its aggregate rate for all three property crimes New England continued to rank sixth.

Table 4 compares Massachusetts rates and rankings for 1974 with each of the previous six years. In regard to crimes against the person the total rate increased and the aggregate ranking dropped from thirty-one to thirty-two. The rate of murder remained the same at 4.4 per hundred thousand but the ranking climbed from fifteenth to fourteenth. The rate of rape decreased to cause a ranking climb from eighteenth to fourteenth. The rate of robbery increased but the ranking

remained the same at forty-one. The rate of aggravated assault increased and the ranking dropped from twenty-two to twenty-three.

For crimes against property the overall rate increased and the overall rank of Massachusetts dropped three steps to forty. In regard to individual property offenses the larceny rate increased and the Commonwealth dropped one level in rank from nineteen to twenty. Although the burglary rate also increased nevertheless the Massachusetts ranking improved one level from forty to thirty-nine. For motor vehicle theft the rate increased over twenty percent and the Massachusetts ranking, as it has for many years, remained at the lowest possible level of fifty.

To briefly summarize the place of Massachusetts in national crime rates we can report that the Commonwealth compares very favorably in regard to the serious crimes of murder and rape and also compares favorably in regard to aggravated assault. However, for robbery although Massachusetts has only a slightly worse rate than the national average it has the bad ranking of forty-one when compared with the median of all states. In regard to property crimes Massachusetts does compare favorably in regard to larceny but has a bad burglary rate and for motor vehicle theft it has the worst rate in the country by far and continues to retain the bottom rank of fifty.

TABLE 1

STATES and REGIONS RANK ORDERED by CRIME RATES

1974 Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

SELECTED CRIMES vs PERSONS and PROPERTY										
Rank Order	Total Crimes vs Persons	Murder and Non-neg. Mansl.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total Crimes vs Property	Burglary	Larceny*	Auto Theft	
	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	Area Rate	
	U.S. 458.8	U.S. 9.7	U.S. 26.1	U.S. 208.1	U.S. 214.2	U.S. 436.22	U.S. 142.98	U.S. 247.39	U.S. 460.6	
REGIONS										
1	WNCent 268.0	NEng 3.8	NEng 12.7	ESCent 106.6	WNCent 124.8	ESCent 2677.0	ESCent 1038.4	ESCent 1383.1	ESCent 255.5	
2	NEng 286.2	WNCent 5.2	WNCent 18.7	WNCent 119.3	NEng 133.2	WNCent 3676.5	WNCent 1105.3	MidAtlan 1924.2	WNCent 317.2	
3	ESCent 335.7	Mtn 7.4	ESCent 21.4	NEng 136.5	ESCent 194.7	MidAtlan 3703.7	MidAtlan 1277.0	NEng 2133.1	WNCent 344.1	
4	WNCent 381.0	Pacific 8.6	MidAtlan 23.3	Mtn 139.5	ENCent 195.4	WNCent 3935.2	ENCent 1333.4	WNCent 2204.0	SAtlan 361.9	
5	Mtn 399.4	MidAtlan 8.6	ENCent 26.4	WNCent 142.0	WNCent 198.5	SAtlan 4384.8	WNCent 1387.1	WNCent 2274.0	Mtn 443.6	
6	ENCent 467.3	ENCent 9.8	SAtlan 27.2	SAtlan 210.0	MidAtlan 207.4	NEng 4428.4	NEng 1391.5	SAtlan 2507.8	ENCent 468.3	
7	SAtlan 532.8	ESCent 13.0	WNCent 27.4	Pacific 219.6	Mtn 221.6	ENCent 4478.9	SAtlan 1575.1	ENCent 2677.2	MidAtlan 502.5	
8	Pacific 543.6	WNCent 13.1	Mtn 30.8	ENCent 235.6	Pacific 277.2	Mtn 5636.7	Mtn 1733.8	Mtn 3457.3	Pacific 594.3	
9	MidAtlan 564.0	SAtlan 13.5	Pacific 38.2	MidAtlan 324.7	SAtlan 282.1	Pacific 6114.7	Pacific 1996.3	Pacific 3524.1	NEng 903.8	
STATES										
1	N.Dak 501	N.Dak 1.4	R.I. 7.4	N.Dak 12.9	N.Dak 27.9	W.Va 16320	N.Dak 433.6	W.Va 953.3	Miss 124.1	
2	Vt 75.1	Iowa 1.9	N.Dak 7.8	Vt 12.3	Vt 45.5	Miss 1914.3	W.Va 551.8	Miss 1034.5	W.Va 126.9	
3	N.H. 91.5	S.Dak 2.1	N.H. 8.4	S.Dak 20.4	Haw 52.1	N.Dak 2110.0	S.Dak 597.1	Ala 1308.7	N.Dak 132.3	
4	Iowa 121.0	Me 2.9	Me 8.7	N.H. 25.9	N.H. 53.7	S.Dak 2489.1	Miss 755.7	Pa 1435.0	S.Dak 157.5	
5	W.Va 137.4	Wisc 3.0	W.Va 10.8	Me 27.9	Wisc 59.9	Kent 2525.7	Neb 773.8	Kent 1466.8	Ark 163.9	
6	Me 137.5	Minn 3.0	Iowa 10.1	W.Va 35.2	Iowa 60.4	Ala 2627.2	Iowa 741.5	N.Dak 1544.7	Vt 173.6	
7	Wisc 140.4	Utah 3.2	S.Dak 10.7	Mont 35.6	Wyo 81.6	Pa 2738.5	N.H. 820.4	Tenn 1575.6	N.C. 188.3	
8	Wyo 146.6	Conn 3.3	Conn 11.2	Idaho 37.9	Minn 82.5	Vt 2749.6	Wyo 827.3	Vt 1606.6	Me 197.7	
9	Mont 162.4	Vt 3.4	Wisc 11.3	Wyo 42.6	W.Va 86.1	Ark 2584.4	Kent 830.1	N.C. 1647.1	Idaho 214.6	
10	S.Dak 180.9	N.H. 3.5	Miss 18.2	Miss 48.0	Me 98.1	N.C. 3022.3	Wisc 836.9	Wyo 1660.8	Wyo 214.5	
11	Idaho 183.4	Neb 3.6	Vt 12.3	Iowa 48.7	Mont 110.3	N.H. 3052.5	Mont 887.9	S.Dak 1735.3	Iowa 219.1	
12	Minn 207.3	R.I. 3.8	Wyo 15.3	Alaska 88.4	Utah 113.4	Neb 3164.7	Pa 927.8	Ark 1745.3	Kent 228.8	
13	Haw 208.0	Mont 4.2	N.C. 15.5	Wisc 66.3	Kent 113.7	Tenn 3272.4	Va 1005.0	S.C. 1864.7	Kans 239.6	
14	Utah 214.6	MASS 4.4	MASS 15.6	Utah 75.8	Conn 121.4	Iowa 3292.6	Idaho 1001.8	Me 1946.0	Wisc 246.1	
15	Conn 228.1	Wyo 5.0	Idaho 16.8	Ark 80.7	Idaho 123.8	La 3343.7	Vt 1019.4	La 1956.2	N.H. 259.0	
16	Kent 234.0	Wash 5.1	Del 17.3	Okla 83.5	Neb 126.2	Me 3462.7	La 1047.7	N.H. 1973.0	Ala 260.6	
17	Neb 239.6	Idaho 5.6	Miss 17.4	Neb 91.0	Ind 127.3	Ga 3470.2	Ala 1057.9	Okla 1999.0	Va 266.0	
18	Kans 276.3	Ore 5.6	Kent 17.6	R.I. 91.0	Pa 131.0	Wisc 3590.3	Ark 1075.2	Neb 2053.5	Neb 277.5	
19	Okla 280.1	W.Va 6.0	Minn 17.7	Conn 92.3	Ohio 140.2	Va 3505.7	Minn 1121.8	N.Y. 2054.4	S.C. 282.4	
20	R.I. 282.9	Cal 6.0	Pa 17.8	Kans 92.3	Kans 141.9	Wyo 3505.8	Utah 1132.1	MASS 2078.8	Mont 283.0	
21	Ind 292.1	Pa 6.7	Neb 18.9	N.C. 92.3	S.Dak 147.8	S.C. 3749.5	Alaska 1166.8	Minn 2228.2	N.Mex 306.1	
22	Va 309.0	N.J. 6.8	Kans 19.7	Ala 99.6	Va 154.3	Minn 3723.7	Ohio 1171.8	Va 2236.7	Utah 329.8	
23	Pa 315.0	Kans 6.9	N.J. 19.7	Minn 104.1	MASS 156.3	Okla 3815.9	N.C. 1196.9	Conn 2275.0	La 341.7	
24	Ark 316.2	Ind 8.0	Utah 22.3	Kans 107.8	N.J. 160.2	Ohio 3859.3	Ind 1254.6	Iowa 2282.1	Tenn 346.7	
25	Miss 344.9	Okla 8.1	Ala 22.7	Wash 115.5	Okla 163.5	Idaho 3899.2	Ill 1264.2	Ohio 2285.1	Ga 347.1	
26	Wash 346.3	Haw 8.3	Va 23.3	Haw 121.6	R.I. 180.7	Mont 3921.4	Kans 1248.6	N.J. 2392.2	Okla 361.7	
27	Ohio 364.1	Va 8.6	Ind 23.5	Va 122.8	Tenn 182.2	Kans 4024.1	R.I. 1296.1	Ind 2396.0	Tenn 371.7	
28	Ore 367.4	Ohio 8.9	Ark 23.9	N.Mex 124.6	Tenn 190.4	Ind 4043.6	Id 1318.1	Tenn 2405.8	Minn 373.7	
29	Ala 372.9	Cal 9.5	Ohio 23.9	S.C. 127.4	Wash 196.6	N.Y. 4045.5	Tenn 1358.1	Wisc 2417.8	Pa 375.7	
30	Tenn 376.0	Ariz 9.6	Okla 25.0	Del 127.9	Ore 198.7	Conn 4178.8	Conn 1353.9	Mo 2437.3	Ind 393.7	
31	Tenn 386.8	Mo 9.8	La 25.2	Ore 130.8	Mo 199.0	Tenn 4309.1	Id 1402.9	Wyo 2464.1	Ohio 402.4	
32	MASS 388.7	Kent 10.2	Tenn 25.7	Ind 134.4	Ark 200.5	Mo 4335.6	N.J. 1429.4	Kans 2516.9	Wash 405.5	
33	N.J. 403.4	Del 10.3	Haw 26.1	La 156.3	Ga 220.8	N.J. 4368.3	N.Y. 1443.6	R.I. 2612.0	Mo 427.1	
34	Col 429.8	N.Y. 10.6	S.C. 26.2	Tenn 157.2	Col 221.6	Ill 4557.1	Okla 1455.2	Idaho 2683.5	Ore 468.7	
35	Ga 442.2	Ark 11.2	Mo 26.9	Pa 159.5	Ala 235.6	Utah 4735.6	Ga 1462.4	Mont 2750.5	Fla 482.9	
36	Del 443.1	N.Mex 11.3	Ga 27.1	Tenn 161.2	Miss 256.5	N.Mex 4762.6	Mo 1471.3	Ill 2761.5	Del 528.8	
37	N.Mex 450.4	N.C. 11.7	Ill 27.7	Col 165.7	Mich 272.0	Alaska 4786.6	Del 1517.8	N.Mex 2873.4	Ill 531.4	
38	Mo 452.4	Id 11.7	N.Y. 28.4	Ga 176.5	Ill 274.2	R.I. 4831.1	Tenn 1531.6	Id 2944.8	Colo 538.6	
39	Alaska 453.1	Ill 11.8	Wash 29.6	Ohio 191.2	La 275.1	Id 4831.0	MASS 1549.8	Alaska 2972.1	N.J. 546.7	
40	S.C. 455.7	Miss 12.9	Tenn 29.2	Ariz 204.2	N.Y. 276.3	MASS 4994.2	S.C. 1562.4	Utah 3272.9	Conn 549.9	
41	La 472.7	Mich 13.0	Id 29.8	MASS 212.4	N.Mex 279.6	Del 5506.5	N.Mex 1583.1	Mich 3331.6	N.Y. 567.7	
42	N.C. 488.9	Tenn 13.4	Ore 32.3	N.J. 216.6	S.C. 285.9	Wash 5662.8	Wash 1772.5	Colo 3354.2	Id 583.3	
43	Ariz 566.7	Alaska 13.6	N.Mex 34.8	Mo 216.7	Del 287.6	Col 5736.0	Haw 1784.8	Del 3459.9	Haw 586.1	
44	Col 610.6	Tenn 13.7	Fla 36.0	Cal 252.7	Alaska 301.8	Mich 5760.2	Colo 1843.1	Wash 3459.8	Ariz 602.3	
45	Ill 627.1	Fla 14.7	Col 36.5	Fla 275.2	Cal 307.8	Haw 5863.6	Ore 1843.2	Haw 3492.8	Nev 606.1	
46	Mich 654.4	Nev 14.8	Mich 37.1	Nev 277.8	Ariz 315.5	Ore 5977.3	Mich 1903.9	Cal 3525.5	Mich 624.7	
47	Fla 677.6	Ala 15.8	Ariz 37.5	Ill 313.4	Id 316.9	Cal 6236.2	Cal 2072.0	Ore 3465.5	Cal 638.8	
48	Nev 682.4	La 16.0	Cal 40.6	Mich 337.2	Nev 344.5	Fla 6709.7	Fla 2287.3	Fla 3930.5	Alaska 647.8	
49	Id 719.1	S.C. 16.2	Nev 45.2	Id 360.6	Nev 351.8	Nev 7144.7	Nev 2452.5	Nev 4086.0	R.I. 923.1	
50	N.Y. 791.6	Ga 17.8	Alaska 49.3	N.Y. 476.3	N.C. 369.4	Ariz 7654.9	Ariz 2534.0	Ariz 4518.6	MASS 1365.1	

* In 1973 and 1974 all larcenies were counted. The limitation of "50 and over" was dropped.

Source of table: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1974 Table 3

Table by N. H. Cochran

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has faced countless challenges and overcome them through the strength of its people and the values of freedom and justice. The story begins with the early explorers and settlers who sought new lands and opportunities. They faced harsh conditions and hardships, but their spirit of adventure and determination led them to establish a new home. As the colonies grew, they developed a sense of identity and independence. They fought for their rights and eventually won the right to self-governance. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a time of great sacrifice and heroism. The colonists fought against the British to establish a new nation. The war was long and difficult, but the colonists emerged victorious. The new nation was born, and it was a nation of free people. The United States has since grown into a great power. It has led the world in many ways, from the invention of the airplane to the development of the atomic bomb. It has fought wars and won them. It has been a beacon of hope and freedom for people all over the world. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has never stopped growing and improving. It is a story of a nation that has always stood for the values of freedom, justice, and equality. The United States is a great nation, and its history is a source of pride and inspiration for all Americans.

TABLE 2 CRIME RATES of the UNITED STATES 1968 through 1974

AREA and YEAR	TOTAL CRIMES vs PERSONS	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL CRIMES vs PROPERTY	BURGLARY	LARCENY*	AUTO THEFT
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
UNITED STATES 1968	294.6	6.8	15.5	131.0	141.3	1940.2	915.1	636.0	389.1
U.S. 1969	324.4	7.2	18.1	147.4	151.8	2146.7	965.6	749.3	431.8
U.S. 1970	360.0	7.8	18.3	171.5	162.4	2380.5	1067.7	859.4	453.5
U.S. 1971	392.7	8.5	20.3	187.1	176.8	2514.0	1148.3	909.2	456.5
U.S. 1972	397.7	8.9	22.3	179.9	186.6	2431.8	1126.1	882.6	423.1
U.S. 1973	414.3	9.3	24.3	182.4	198.4	3702.1	1210.8	2051.2	440.1
U.S. 1974	458.8	9.7	26.1	208.8	214.2	4862.6	1429.0	2473.0	460.6

TABLE 3 CRIME RATES and RANKINGS of NEW ENGLAND 1968 through 1974
among the Nine Regions of the United States

AREA and YEAR	TOTAL CRIMES vs PERSONS		MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		TOTAL CRIMES vs PROPERTY		BURGLARY		LARCENY*		AUTO THEFT	
	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate
NEW ENGLAND 1968	1	131.6	1	2.9	1	7.9	2	52.6	1	68.2	6	1909.5	5	831.0	3	512.6	9	565.9
N.E. 1969	1	152.2	1	3.0	1	8.8	2	65.6	1	74.8	6	2166.9	6	920.5	4	637.0	9	609.4
N.E. 1970	1	170.7	1	3.1	1	9.7	2	74.2	1	83.6	6	2383.1	5	1013.6	3	727.4	9	642.1
N.E. 1971	1	209.4	1	3.2	1	11.0	4	97.8	1	97.3	7	2658.8	6	1128.0	4	813.8	9	716.9
N.E. 1972	2	228.5	1	3.3	1	10.9	3	102.8	2	111.5	7	2556.4	4	1053.4	5	821.2	9	681.8
N.E. 1973	2	261.6	1	3.6	1	13.0	3	119.2	2	125.9	6	3667.9	5	1140.5	3	1761.5	9	765.8
N.E. 1974	2	286.2	1	3.8	1	12.7	3	136.5	2	133.2	6	4428.4	6	1391.5	3	2133.1	9	903.8

TABLE 4 CRIME RATES and RANKINGS of MASSACHUSETTS 1968 through 1974
among the Fifty States

AREA and YEAR	TOTAL CRIMES vs PERSONS		MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		TOTAL CRIMES vs PROPERTY		BURGLARY		LARCENY*		AUTO THEFT ^o	
	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate
MASSACHUSETTS 1968	20	164.0	16	3.5	16	9.5	30	74.3	18	76.7	41	2220.6	33	868.3	29	545.7	50	806.6
MASS. 1969	23	187.9	16	3.5	13	10.8	33	90.6	17	82.9	38	2552.3	36	1032.6	27	661.0	50	858.8
MASS. 1970	20	202.9	13	3.5	18	12.0	32	99.5	16	87.9	41	2801.1	37	1134.1	27	788.9	50	878.1
MASS. 1971	25	266.0	16	3.8	13	12.4	39	140.1	18	109.6	43	3221.2	38	1339.8	31	896.6	50	984.4
MASS. 1972	25	295.2	13	3.7	12	13.5	40	152.8	22	125.2	43	3096.3	38	1242.3	32	881.4	50	972.4
MASS. 1973	31	351.9	15	4.4	18	16.3	41	182.0	22	149.3	37	4169.1	40	1330.3	19	1729.2*	50	1109.6
MASS. 1974	32	388.7	14	4.4	14	15.6	41	212.4	23	156.3	40	4994.2	39	1549.8	20	2078.8*	50	1365.1

* Prior to 1973 only larcenies of \$50 and over are included. In 1973 and 1974 all larcenies are included.

^o In 1974 column title changed to MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Source of data for Tables: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1968 through 1974

Tables by N.K. Cochrane

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The founding of the United States is a story of vision and leadership. It was a time when a group of men came together to create a new nation. They were men of great courage and conviction, who believed in the power of democracy and the rights of the individual. They fought for the principles of liberty and justice, and their efforts led to the birth of a new country. The founding of the United States was a moment of great significance in the history of the world. It was a time when the dream of a better life became a reality for millions of people.

THE GROWTH OF THE NATION

The growth of the United States is a story of expansion and progress. It was a time when the nation grew from a small colony into a powerful empire. The United States expanded its territory across the continent, and its influence spread across the world. The growth of the nation was a result of the hard work and sacrifice of its people. They built a great country, one that stood for the values of freedom and democracy. The growth of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to achieve great things.